President not only usurped the power to appoint a Clerk, an office not known to the law and void, who only authenticated this pretended election by interpolating it into the jeurnal of the House. This President, whose power expired with that of his creator, arrogated that of adjourning it to a fixed day—in other words, commanding it to obey his arbitrary rescript, and the subsequent one, the more imperious mandate and, at a subsequent one, the more imperious mandate commanded them to proceed to elect Seastors—no agreement whatever having been had by the House

recement what he place and manner.

we see that not only did no usage exist in Indiana We aver that not only did no usage exist in Indiana, but that in no solitary instance was an election had without the consent of both Houses, fixing time, place, e.c., by law or resolution. While said pretended Convertion was in existence, but adjourned to a fixed day, momerous attempts were made in both Houses to create one by the members who voted for Messrs. Bright and Frich, thus offering evidence that they did not consider that one had been formed and was in existence. No forced Convention could be had. Mutual consent was necessary, and it was never had by a vote, which is the only mode of altering the will of a Legislative body.

which is the only mode of altering the will of a Legislative body.

The history of joint Conventions in Indiana will
also show that no other business was ever transacted
than that for which it was specially convened. And
we insist that the validity of the acts of a Joint Convention is due to the separate action of the two Houses
as the General Assembly. It is also necessay to
the validity of all elections by corporate bodies tha
notice be given of the time, &c., and the journals o
neither House show any such notice or any conventional agreement for the same.

Upon the facts and law above no legal election could
have been had.

have been had.
To sustain the title of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, the To sustain the title of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, the Constitution of Indians, depositing her legislative power in two coordinate Houses, must be broken down—that which requires two-thirds of the members to energies any of her attributes of sovereignty, and that one House cannot coerce the other. Not only is this election in defiance of these injunctions, but in the face of a positive discent by one branch, armed by the people with an absolute veto. But a presiding officer who is no part of the Legislature usurped the powers and prerogatives of the Legislature, all the forms and guaranties with which the people hedged in their legislative servant were disregarded, and it is claimed that the act is as valid as if they had been observed.

the act is as valid as if they had been observed.

To sustain Mesers. Bright and Fitch the Constitu-tion of Indians is made a dead letter. Will the Seaste, the peculiar guardians of State rights, reared up for that especial purpose, exclude Indiana from her weight and voice in it by instruments empowered by her? Will she be allowed to interpret her own Constiher? Will she be allowed to interpret her own Consti-tation and acts, or will the Senate, under any pretense, blot her out of the Confederacy, and realize all of flose fears portrayed by some of the framers of the Constitution, by an absorption of and encroachment apon State rights?

The legislative power enshrines and protects all rights subject to its jurisdiction. Prior to the Confed-eration the several States owed this duty to their citi-cular districtions.

zens. They did not surrender it, but intrusted it to the Federal for their better protection with the right quaranteed them of a voice in the Senate, as a means of enforcing this duty through the Federal instrument. of enforcing this duty through the Federal instrument. We deny that, under a constitutional grant of power, with prescribed modes of its exhibition, that you can discriminate between elections and laws. The election of a general, upon whose skill the fate of an amy or the country may depend, or of a judge, upon those legal attainments and integrity the lives, liveries and property of the citizen may depend, is of less nement than some petty law.

The same power is as requisite to the creation of its one as the other.

But it may be said that this question is res adjudiate.

We deny that our rights or title are barred by a detion had before they were create?.

We deny that the judical power of the Senate is apable of self-exhaustion. We deny that the political right of the State is capable of annihilation, without annihilating the Constitution which creates the

We insist that the right to judge of the election and

malification of members must continue while the term optimues. The qualifications are continuing conditions of title. We deny that Courts are ever estopped by their

we deny that sovereigns are estopped. We deny that Indiana was, prior to this time, a party to the proceedings of the Senate, or had opportunity to allege or clicit the true facts. We deny the power of the Senate, under the power to judge, to create Senators for Indiana.

We claim for her a superior knowledge of her own

acts and grants.

We insist that the simple admission of a Senator to his seat upon credentials is a desision, and that it was never pretended this precluded his ouster if his title

wee not good.

If the Senate have not power to exclude foreign eleets at all times, it is not equal to the duties intrusted

is its guardianship.

And we will not believe that the Senate is the only earth whose wrongs, once done, are eterna

W. M. McCARTY, H. S. LANE.

RAVE WE A DEMOCRATIC PARTY AMONG

From The Washington States, Jan. 2.
The doubt implied in the above interrogatory, how per startling at first sight, appears snything but abard on examination. Nay, at the hazard of contrateting the vulgar prejudice and shocking our own tire of security, we are obliged to announce the de-Brate conclusion that there is now no Democratic juty in existence. And we will venture the assertion, at the paradoxical opinion will be embraced by all derving and reflecting persons.

Of individual Democrats, dispersed over the counby each with his peculiar profession of faith and obed of parenit, there is unquestionably a very abundant apply. But they no more constitute a party in the phiesophical and practical sense of the word, than a teap of unbews and unadjusted stone constitutes a page. For the realization of that idea, there must be primarily a common foundation, then a due sub-constituent and threes among the parts, and finally a complete unity of organization. We doubt if any one of these conditions can be predicated of the Democ-

lathe first place, will any man pretend to affirm has been place, will any man present to affirm that Democrats are agreed upon a basis of principle? In respect of which one among the political issues be-fer the country is there so much even as an approach be usanimity in the "party." Not sorely in regard to tastler sovereignty. The disagreement between the besident and his Secretary of State on this subject, the symbol of an equivalent difference among the the symbol of an equivalent difference among the benecracy. Not in regard to the Pacific Railroad, where again the chief of the administration is at these with his Secretary of War, and the class of Set construction Democrats dissent from the faith of Set construction Democrats dissent from the faith of Set less scrupulous associates. Not in regard to Metal appropriations for the improvement of rivers bibarbors; since the division of the Cabinet on this bishers: since the division of the Cabinet on this sate is likewise responsive to a similar division using the mass of the Democracy. Nor yet is there thing like unanin ity in the "party" in regard to the most important matter of all—the tariff question, in spect of which Mr. Buchanan affirms one belief, whe Mr. Cobb maintains directly the opposite.

No need not receptualise all the points of divergent estine among the Democracy. It is sufficient to say the pon no single issue is there adequate agreement the common basis of action.

In the matter of organization we discover an equal state of concord and unity in the "party. Wo have a Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton faction; there is the followers of Dongliss, and here the adherents a backanan; in short, as many as are the aspirants in the Presidency, so many are the chiques and cabais assign the Democracy.

Histofore the Administration has afforded a rallying

Administration has afforded a rallying littefore the Administration has afforded a rallying afor the individuals of the "party," but instead, become an original occasion of dispute and dissense. In these latter days, the recommendation of a beneratic Executive implies little more authority as Democratic representative than with a member of the Ornecition.

as Opposition.

See particular the Democracy are thought to be few generally agreed in opinion and concurrent in the general production of the spoil. But we in this most important mat or they exhibit the same diversity of interest and policy observable in may other regard. The course of the present Democratic producessor. And an respect of future features in the general producessor. And an respect of future features in the oversion of the common enemy. Unless these domestic state and on the defeat of its rival than on the oversion of the common enemy. Unless these domestic states of the common enemy. It is not should be a suppressed by the pressure of an ambihadowing peril, we are not warranted in anticipation of the species of the various factors there is an enem of discord among the Democracy. It is no absurd speculation, therefore, to inquire their here be a Damocratic party among us I in the conclusion of the general party among us I in the pressure of the question. There is no charmal among the children of men after their ambinous, but abortive altempt in the pluic of Suinah, than are now visible in the broken racks and mutual adjunctive of the once harmonious and triumpant Democracy. be opposition.

KANSAS.

THE RECENT SOUTHERN DIFFICULTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 15, 1859 The Governor of Missouri has offered \$3,000 for the arrest of two Kansas men, Capts. Brown and Montgomery. Gov. Medary still retains the two ridiculous documents from the War Departmentproclamations offering \$250 each for those two marvelously omniscient and omnipresent gentle-men, which. I suppose, he will issue as soon as he has overcome the shame of giving publicity to anything so absurd.

Montgomery was not over the border during any of the recent difficulties. A midnight band of assassins, mostly from Missouri, came to his house in the night, some weeks ago, and fired into the house, and went back boasting that they had killed That was the first band that crossed the

border during the recent difficulties.

Matters are now comparatively quiet on Kansas side of the border. After the Fort Scott matter, and before Brown went over to help the negroes, a force was raising in Missouri to avenge the Fort Scot; affair. They do not think of such a thing now. On the Missouri side of the border all is consternation among slave-owners and those who have a black record of crime in Kausas on their skirts. All the slaves in the thickest slave settlements in Missouri, for 20 or 30 miles, have carried into Texas or Arkansas, or are closely carried into Texas or Arkansas, or are closely guarded by a large force every night. Within 30 or even 50 miles, slave-owners listen to the rumors, look up their chattels, gather a host round them every night who drink whisky, quake in their boots, and tell frightful stories of "Old John Brown." Terrified messenger after messenger is sent to Jefferson City after help.

A FEW INCIDENTS OF THE LATE "REBELLION"—
"JAYHAWKING"—A CREAT MICHIGANDER

"JAYHAWKING "-A GREAT MICHIGANDER.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 17, 1859. The times made Montgomery a leader in Kansas. The times made Montgomery a leader in Kansas, and the people sent for him when the "Pro-Slaveries" troubled them. Then commenced "Jayhawking." There is a hawk that preys on the jay. It does not kill at once. It flutters about its victim. It pretends to catch often before it catches, but then, it is releatless, and if the bird does not escape from the vicinity of its persecutor texts are a Persecution of Free-Sulers was its fate is sure. Persecution of Free-Soilers was met by persecution by Free-Soilers. "The county is ours, and we will have it," the "Pro-Slaveries" had said. So said Montgomery and his men. "We did not make the law, but we like it," and every Pro-Slavery man who made himself officious or had troubled Free-State settlers was ordered to leave the country. They were first notified to take off their property and sell their claims, or leave them with an agent to sell. If they failed it was worse for them. This was "Jayhawking." I neither speak of it in justification nor condemnation, but as a historical fact. It was the fruits of cunning diplomacy and the necessarily violent and aggressive character of the Slave system. THE ATTEMPT ON MONTGOMERY.

From some of the stories of plunder that are in circulation, you would be apt to think that Montgomery's house was a sort of Ali Baba's cave, piled with booty. He lives in a very humble log cabin, 15 by 13 feet. There he, with his wife and half a dozen children, are living in very reduced circum-stances. The war has reduced him from comparative comfort to poverty, and his little children are now, in the dead of Winter, barefoot, and himself, a man of intelligence and activity, clad in plain, poverty-stricken garments. He has been called on to aid his neighbors so often, and has been too gen-erous to refuse when there was need. On the night when the attack was made, the family had retired to bed early. They had been sitting around a blazing log fire, which was still burning brightly. and the inside of the cabin was lit up by the blaze and the inside of the cabin was lit up by the blaze, as well as if a candle had been burning. Near the fire there were some cracks in the logs left open. Whether this was for detense in case of an attack, or for ventilation I cannot say. Suddenly the sound of horses' feet awoke the sleepers. The house was surrounded by twenty armed men. Come out, Montgomery; we have a writ for you! Cool and fearless, Montgomery sprang to the fire, and, as rapidly as possible, began to scatter it so as to darken the room. Then it was that the miscreants, scarcely a yard from his body, fired first a shot-gun lended with buckshot at him, and a pistol. Some of the buckshot lodged in the bed where his children were sleeping. The pistol ball glanced past his person, and the miscreant cried to his comrades: "The work is done," and they wheeled and fled. Montgomery sprang to his rifle and would have fired, but the piece snapped.

AN INCIDENT AT FORT SCOTT.

I have already described the death of Little. A less mournful affair occurred at the same time. The party which went to release Ben Rice, being unable to find him, determined to arrest citizens likely to be concerned in his arrest until they did find him. A stripling thus engaged knocked at the door of Epsphroditus Ransum. The ex-Michigander, who is rather a large, portly man, came to the door in his shirt and drawers.

You are my prisoner; walk out here," said the stripling. "Young man, don't you know I am a United States officer?" This was a very bad certificate,

and the youth only responded, "Walk out, walk out, Sir, and we'll see about that.

"What is your name, young man?" and the great Michigander drew himself up hanghtily in his drawers.

"My name is — Walk out!"
"Wait till I get you before the U. S. Marshal and then I'll have you attended to." - Walk out!

"D-n you," was the response, "if you don't step out I'll attend to you in haif a minute," and the chop-fallen Register of the Land Office stepped out and marched in his rather simple uniform before his boy captor. The prisoners were placed in the square and were told they would not be hurt if the square and were told they would not be hart if the attecking party was not fired on. Directly young Little fired and shot Mr. Seaman. The wound was severe, and for a short time it was thought he was killed. One of the party came to the guard over the prisoners and reported that Sea-man was dring. The tarrifed Franch disman was dying. The terrified Epaphroditus thought his hour was come. Completely over-whelmed by his fear he set down in his drawers on a block of wood and "wept bitterly." Perhaps he thought of his dignity as Free-Soil Governor of Michigan, and then as the companion of Stringfel-low and Sheriff Jones, while hunting a seat in Congress. He certainly was another Marius on the ruins of Carthage.
THE NEGROES.

"Eleven Negroes were stolen." That was shorkingly incendiary. They were fleeing in the night. One of them was driving a wagon in which was his master. They were taking him along to the frontier, to keep him from raising an alarm. As they went along the negro spoke respectfully and kindly to his master and tried to conside him. The kindly to his master and tried to console him. The master remained silent and sulky. It appears that "Old Brown" made the negroes take such things

as they wanted out of their own (the negroes quarters). He also took such teams and wagons for them as would be required to haul these, together with the women and children. One negro, who was driving an ox team, asked one of the white rescuers, as he went along.

· Far is it to Canada Twenty-five hundred miles."

Laws a massy '-treesty-fire hundred miles!
No git dar before Spring. We have Buck --git
up! and he drew the whip across the exen impa-

Another of the slaves, quite a little fellow, would

Another of the shaves, quite a little fellow, would eagerly grasp his father round the leg and ask. "How do you feel when you's free now." One of the negro women was heard to exclaim, "Gosh" massa's in a bad fix—hog no killed—corn no gathered—nigger run away. Laws-a-me, what'll massa do." I wender if as much anxiety for her welfare crossed the mind of that master.

A MODEL SECRETARY, WALSH—MEMORIAL TO

CONGRESS.
LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 18, 1850. Some men are born great, others achieve great ness, and a few tumble into celebrity. Mr. Secretary Walsh belongs to the latter class. Everybedy entertains contempt for Walsh, and Walsh reentertains contempt for Waish, and Waish contempt for the Representatives of everybody's Legislature.

financeering. The Legislature refused to stay there. Walsh seems to have recorded a vow to be their tormenter. If so, he keeps it devoutly. The Legislature needs chairs, and votes that they are to be had. Walsh decides that they shan't be This, it must be observed, is an economic way of keeping a Legislature upright. The legislators vote themselves spittoons and inh-bottles. Walsh vetoes it. The legislators determine that they must have printed slips of the members names to call the yeas and nays. Walsh, who evidently delights at any interruption, refuses to let them be had. He gives Brown the printing in spite of the action of the Legislature electing Thatcher of The Repubhean as printer. His impertinence culminated in refusing the law books of the Territorial Library, which are mainly for the use of the Legislature. Incensed by the fellow's impudence, and determined not to be hindered by his outrageous violation of duty, the Legislature determined to bring him to. A resolution was introduced authorizing the Speak-er to send the Sergeant-at-Arms after him, and bring him before them for contempt. This happened yesterdsy afternoon. Of course a scene occurred. The resolution having prevailed, the Speaker gave written authority to Sergeant Warren, and authorizing him to employ such aid as might be recessary. "I don't need any," responded little Warner: and off he went. The Secretary was contumacious. He swore that he was not a subject of "contempt." He refused to come, and told Warren to go back and say he was sick. Warren said he would be willing to go back and state that he was in bed. Walsh insisted on his pre-rogative as a Federal officer. Warren went back to see about it. He was told to take no excuse, but to get help and go back for him. All the boys in town would have helped him gratuitously, but, taking only Sheriff Walker with him, the Sergeant went back. The Secretary swore worse than the army in Flanders. He declared that the Legisla-tors were fools. He threatened to shoot Walker and Warren, if he had only a revolver. He swore vengeance and unutterable wrath against them: but he came along, although he kept behind them, as if he would compound between going and doing so reluctantly, in order to maintain his official dignity. Warren victoriously announced him, and entered his process returned. Walsh was just about crying with rage. Like Moses, and other great men, he is no orator, and, unfortunately, he had no Aaron with him. He stammered out some rather belificose explanations. The members quizzed, but were anxious to have the needed arties. The great Territorial Secretary was somewhat subdued, but, at bottom, unrepentant. He promised to do better, with many an awful shake of his head. He was finally discharged, the House declaring that he had purged himself of his contempt. A memorial and resolutions have passed the

House by a large majority, requesting Congress not to give a land grant for the Territory into the hands of any irresponsible speculators, but to the Terr torial Legislature and Government, to be located under a fairer apportionment.

MONTGOMERY SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

JAN. 19, 1859.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Mentgomery came before the District Court at present in session here, Judge Elmore presiding, and surrendered himself up. As the President, the Governor of Missouri, and other year officiency and other year officiency and other years of the court of Missouri, and other very officious gentlemen, have offered rewards for him, he wanted to see what it was about. The only charge found against him was an attack on a store at Willow Springs a year ago, in which it was alleged that he, "or his men," perticipated. He promptly gave bail in \$4,000 to appear before the next term of the District Court, and was liberated. He has been in consultation with a number of with a number of persons here about the bost means of securing a just and permanent peace for

Linn and Bourbon Counties.

Mr. Montgomery entered the legislative hall, and was introduced to those Members who had not previously known him. He is to address the people

here to night.

The Laurence Republican has commenced a daily, to last through the session. Walsh still refuses to give the printing to Mr. Thatcher, the printer elect, and continues to give it to Brown of The Herald of Freedom, in defiance of the popular wishes. Mr. Walsh has not now a friend left in either branch of the Legislature. A Special Com-mittee is busy framing a memorial to the Adminis-tration for his removal.

TROUBLE OVER A GAME OF CARDS.

INJURIES AND DEATH.

On the night of the 18th inst. two or three men were playing a game of cards in the groggery of John Donnell, No. 93 Baxter street, when Patrick Geraty, in a state of gross intoxication, entered the place, and interfered with the game in such a manner that he made himself very obnoxious. Finally, as the eviconce shows, he was ejected without any unnecessary force. Soon afterward Geraty or some one else demolished one of the windows of O'Donnell's place, immediately after which Cuarles Fields, Edward Rooney and some one clse in the shop ran out, and, as they allage, saw Gersty lying on the sidewalk with bleed flowing from a wound on the back of his head. A discoloration of one of the eyes was also visible. He was soon afterward removed to his residence, No. 87 Baxter street, in the rear; but the following morning Geraty was able to leave the house. He informed he friends that he had been severely beaten, and was very anxious to learn the name of his assadants, but to one could give him the desired information. Subseently Geraly was taken were, and continued to fail! Westerday evening, when death ensued.

Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest on the body, when several witnesses were examined, but none of them pretended to have seen the deceased

Dr. Robert Johnston of No. 395 Third avenue made a post mortem examination, and found a scalp wound on the occipital bone; a contused wound of the right sye, a little above the outer angle; also, a contased wound above the angle of the mouts, on the right when above the angle of the month of the right side. There were no other marks of violence. On opening the chest, pericarditis and consolidation of the right long were visible. All the other internal organs were healthy, except the kinneys, which showed evi-tences of granular disease; there was venous conges-tion of the brain and a slight effusion into the arich-noid membrane. The venous congestion arose from the preamons, and the pacusoum, which caused death, might have arisen to the side. The Doctor was of opinion that the constition of the brain might have arisen from 'njuries or pacumoria. A blow or fall might have produced the marks of violence described.

The case was then submitted to the Jary, was were under the impression that Fields and Rooney, when they rushed out of the porter house, might have struck the deceased and knocked him down, but no testimony to that effect was produced.

A verdict as follows was rendered by the Jarra "That Patrick Geraty came to his death by congestion of the brain and pneumonia, the result of in juries received, as the Jury suppose, at the hands of Charles Fields and Edward Rooney, at No. 33 Bexter street, January 18, 1859."

The parties thus implicated were then committed to the Tombs in default of \$500 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. Michael McHugh, one of the witnesses, was detained and sent to the Horse of Detention. The deceased was 32 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He has left a wife and three chil-

FIRES.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN STREET.

FIREMEN'S RIOT-TWO ENGINES TAKEN AWAY. Last night about 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the third story of No. 43 Beekman street, occupied jby Mr. Jeremiah Falvey, manufacturer and repairer of fishing tackle. It was soon extinguished, however, and with a few pails of water, the main damage being done to the room in which the fire originated. The loss is estimated at about \$100, and we did not learn whether or not it was covered by insurance.

After the fire a desperate fight occurred at the corper of Beckman and Nassau streets, between two rival Companies, and in the course of the encounter wrenches, trumpets, pipe and other weapons were freely used. Many tunners and outerders joined in the fight, and for a time the street was the scene of the wildest confu-

No. 30.

FIRE IN CITY HALL PLACE.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday meeting a fire broke out it some frame stables rear of No. 26 City Hall place, owned by John Martin, and occupied by John Barry and other cartimer. The flames spread rapidly, soon destroying the whole buildings. A horse belonging to Mr. Burry, valued at \$175, was burned to death. Loss on building \$200. No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of one of the employees with a lighted candle.

FIRE IN CHESTIE STREET.

the employees with a lighted candle.

At 2 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered on the second floor of the premises No. 181 Christie street, occupied by Christopher Stark, manufacturer of musical instruments. The fire originated from a furnace undernearb the floor. Total damage about \$20. The building is owned by H. A. Cragin, and is inserved for \$2,000 in the Retgers Insurance Company and \$2,500 in the Merchants Insurance Company.

DESTRICTION OF A STEAMING BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF A STRAMFUG BY FIRE.
Yesterday morning, about 2 o clock, a fire was lesterday morning, about 2 o clock, a fire was disserved on the steaming C. Durant, lying in Eric
Basin, at the extremity of Red Hock Point, Brooklyn.
A watchman at Bader's packing-yard first saw the
flames, and taking a small boat went on board. One
man only was on board, and he was asiecp. The
watchman awoke him, and they did their best to stay
the progress of the fire, but without success. The
firemen came to the beach, but, the vessel being some
distance, were unable to render any assistance. The
vessel was burned to the water's edge, and the hull
sunk. The boilers and machinery are above water. nk. The boilers and machinery are above water Sums. The boners and machinery and appears to the city, and put into Erie Basin the evening previous for the purpose of keeping clear of the ice. She is about twelveyears old, and valued at \$8,000. Her former owner was Mr. C. Betts. The vessel is supposed to be in-

A fire broke out in the bat manufactory of Giles & Co., in Kent avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, but the flames were extinguished before they had made much progress. Damage, \$200. Insured in the

Homestead Compaty.

THE FIRE ON STATEN ISLAND.

The fire on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock on Staten
Island, was the barn adjoining the Seaman's Retreat, owned by C. Vandernit. There was about 20 tons of havin the building, which was destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CITY ITEMS.

MR VANDENHOFF'S READINGS .- The first course of Readings of Shakespeare and Dickens, given at Hops Chapel by this gentleman and his wife, proved so successful that they are now engaged in delivering a seaond series. Mr. Vandenhoff was one of the first to introduce the entertainment known as "Shakespeare-"lan Readings," and he has ever been one of the most popular. His readings of the text are correct and sensible, and be seldom attempts any startling renderings for the sake of effect. He has had many years experierce and training, and he always gives his auditors an excellent estartainment. Mrs Vandenhoff will be remembered as Miss Makeah, a lady who attracted considerable attention as a debutante at the Broadway Theater some years ago.

PROF. MITCHEL'S BESEFIT.-Prof. Mitchel having generously given a course of five lectures in aid of the Observatory funds, the audience, on Tuesday evening, expressed their thanks for his efforts, and invited him to deliver an extra lecture at an early day, and take the proceeds for his own benefit. The locturer has accepted the invitation, and will deliver the complientary lecture at the Academy of Music on Saturday eve irg. Tre subject is: "The great unfinished "problems of the universe; the motions of the sun and planets through space; the revolution of the fixed stars, and the determination of the center around which the stellar universe revolves; with a sketch of the new methods of astronomical observation by which these great problems are to be re-

HOTEL Sources .- One of those pleasant soirces, which enliven Winter life in our city botels, was given on Wednesday night at the Metropolitan. The Lelands were, as usual, most attentive to their large company, and, with excellent music, the dance and refreshments up to the standard of the house, the ladies and gertlemen who participated enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

A similar affair, the first of the season, came off last night at the Lafarge House, where a multitudinous | working-girls returning home. One or two had little and well-pleased throng participated, and greatly et- baskets containing a few crackers. We understand joyed the pleasant sights and counds and tastes there | that the order is still continued, and if the Magistrates

NIBLO'S SALOON,-A dramatic reading is to be given at Niblo's Saloon this evening, by Mr. H. R. Ball. He will read the entire play of "The Lady of Lyons."

Nielo's Garden,-Equestrian performances are heing. Last evening the Nixon company of eques-trious, gymnasts, jokers, acrobats, horses, rhinocaroses and jackanes appeared for the first time this season, and were welcomed by a big crowd of felks who had come to see the circus. The horses were admired, the nders cheered, the gymnasts wondered at, the jackasses vociferously and mirthfully howled at, and the clowis-the clowns-well, the clowns-the clowns, we aid-were, upon the whole-the clowns were laughed at not so much, however, at what they said as at what they did. We suppose that it is of no use to hope for any philanthropic manager in whose tender bosom dwells sympathy for the suffering public, and which commiserating manager will take summary measures to stop the mouths of the clowns. We feer that a mistaken sympathy of a few officious individuals would interprese to prevent cutting out the tongues of clowns, or even padiocking their jaws; and so the pitcher away, when Burke soized and threw several public who go to the c rous to see the equestriarism and the games of the athletes, will still nave to pay the dreary penalty of their curiosity by listening to the

threadbare in antice of Mr. Merryman.

However, the clowns of the establishment now under consideration are more cadurable than some others, for cellent; the riding of Mr. Melville is of the subleme, the performances of the horse "Excessior are singularly graceful, the acrobatic feats are admirable, and the grotesque gyrations of the trained mules are as uproarhear we have had for a long time. THE COLD TERMS OF 1810 AND 1857. - We are in-

debted to Mr. E. MERIAM of Brooklyn Hights, for the

following information in answer to a correspondent from Claremont, N. II , respecting the " Cold Friday" from Caremont, N. II. respecting the "Cold Friday" of January, 1810, as compared with the same cold weather of the same month in 1857. Mr. M. says:

It the last half of the month of January, 1810, I was at a place called Medway, on the Green Mountains, Vermont. The cold Friday was the 19th day of January of that year. On the 18th, the westher was not unusually cold, but during the night a violant wind came from the north west, accompanied by intense cold, and the temperature fell to 35 below zero. The orest tree split and cracket tree split and cracket the incide. cold, and the temperature fell to 37 below zero. The perest trees split and cracked throughout the nights of 18th and 18th, with defonations like the continuous discharge of velleys of masketry. So great was the noise, that our perty could not sleep. About midnight a tremendous explosion was heard and felt, which we subsequently found to have been the cracking of the thick ice of a large pond—the opening was six belies wice and half a mise loog. The snow in the mountains was very deep at the time. In the City of N-w-York rain fell most of the days of Tuesday, the 16th, and Wednesday, the 17th of January, 1840. In the morning of the 18th, und was 8. W. at 2 p. m., S. and then came round to the N. W. and blew a gale in the hight of 18-19, and at source of the 18th the temperature fell to zero, and did not rise above Sidning the day. Saturday morning, at Sociock, the

finally succeeded in making their way through the crowd and separating the combatants. By order of the Chief Engineer, the engines of Companies Nos. 39 and 40 were taken away and sent to the Corporation yard, the members of said Companies being charged with rictors and disorderly conduct.

Many of the members of No. 40 were badly burt and the foreman, Mr. Hutton, had his nose smashed and one of his eyes completely knocked out. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. It is said that the injuries received by Mr. Hutton were caused by blows from a wrench in the hands of some one of Engine Company No. 39.

FIRE IN CITY HALL PLACE.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out it some frame stables rear of No. 26 City Hall place.

A DRINK OF WATER .- Dr. A. K. Gurdner makes to the Mayor one of those sensible suggestions, at hearing which ore wonders how it was possible the thing has been left so long undone, or, now that it is suggested, whether the authorities will neglect to listen to so very reasonable a proposition. The Doctor prothe corners of certain streets and at other proper and convenient places, where the wayfarer may get a crink of water. Considering how great a blessing. and withat how cheap, and considering also that there is now at almost every corner a grogshop, where he who is athirst will surely get brandy, or some other hauid abomination, not so much because he prefers it as because the city will not give him the choice of an alternative: it is to be hoped that a suggestion, dictated both by common sense and common haw anity, will be acted upon without hesitation. The privilege to a drink of water from an iron cap is surely not one that the City Government reed boggle about.

THE POLICE AFTER THE STREET-WALKERS, AND PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.—That class of women denominated "street-walkers," whose traveling ground is Broadway and the neighboring streets, between Canal and Chambers streets, having become troublesome of late, and so many complaints in regard to their indecorous behavior in the streets having been made, the police of the Fifth Precinct were ordered, on Wednesday night, to arrest all whom they should find abread. According to order, Officers Paret and Cole, on the night in question apprehended the following named girls who gave their names, ages and professions as fo lows:

After Smith.
Margaret Bussell.
Mary Frank
Caroline Maynard. Ellen Shaw.
Fant y Forrest.
Mary Jane Brown.
Elizabete Connelly.
Marta Watera.
Mary Ann Sheppard.
Eliza Ecgat. The girls on being locked up, made a terrible outery

over their misfertuces, and begged to be let off, promising never to be caught in the street again; but Ser geant Sutherland deemed it advisable to hold them all. They cut up all sorts of anties during the nigut, and created such a hubbub that it required all the efforts of the doorman to keep them in any way quiet. Yesterday morning they were all marches to the Lover Police Court and committed by Justice Councily for examiaation. In the afternoon the whole party were brought up, when their cases attracted more than usual atention. The front room was crowded with loafers, thieves and Tombs lawyers, the latter declaring the arrest an abomicable outrage. The magistrate heard, the evidence of the officers, and being fully satisfied of the character of the accused, sentenced them to imprisonment in the Penitestiary for terms varying from four to six months. Some of the girls gave way to a copious flow of tears, and declared that they were respectable, and were only taking a little walk, while thers laughed, and said they didn't care a d-n. Two or three meraced the officers, and asked them to wait till they got out and they would give them fire." A few entreated the magietrate to let them off, prom hing to behave better and keep out of the streets, but their protestations availed them rothing, the magis trate telling them that he should make an example of them. These poor wretches presented a pitiable spectacle in broad daylight, with their sunken checks bedaubed with rouge and powder, and in their flashy clothing. Three or four had bundles of old newspapers, carefully wrapped up, to deceive the uninitiated, and lead strangers to believe they were will promptly cooperate with the Police, Broadway may soon be cleared of these characters, and depent people may walk the streets without having their ears sainted with vile language. BITING OFF THE END OF A MAN'S NOSE .- At a

late hour Wednesday night, Patrick Burke, in company with another man, entered the grocery and liquor store again the order of the day at this house, the perennial of John McArdle, No. 40 Hammersly street, and, after taking one or two drinks. Burke entered into conversation with the proprietor in regard to the lease of the store, and also about buying out another store in Variek street. McArdie told him that he had not mercy enough. Words of an aggravated character then took place between them, when Burke said to the other " If you want to fight, come out in the street." McArdle replied, "I will not flight; I am a man of better principle than that." Burke remarked " Aint I a man of principle; did I ever rob you?" "No," replied McArdle, "but you tried to do it in transfering "a lease of these premises." Burke then called McA. a liar, and applied a very opprobrious epithet, upon which the other cooly said " Can you prove what you eay-had not I father and mother Burke myle no reply, but seizing a heavy water pitcher attempted to strike McArdle over the head with it. Painip Sollivan, a clerk in the store, interfered and took the tumblers at the proprietor. Sullivan again interfered, and asked Burke to " go home like a good man," and made him shake hands with Moardle. Too two had no sooper shaken hands than Burke seized McArdle by the cost collar, whereupon a violent scuille ensued, consideration are more endurable than some others, for the proprietor attempting to eject the other they say less and do more. All the performances are exthor, Burke falling heavily on top of him. The latter then seized his antagonist by the hair, held his head against the floor, and in the most deliberate manner bit off the end of his rose. The parties were then separated, and an officer baving been called in, took Burke in custody and locked him up in the Station-House for the remainder of the night. Yesterday morning the accused was taken before Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court. McArdie appeared in Court with his face bandaged up and exhibited the portion of his nose that had been bitten off. Upon the testimony of McArdie and Sullivan, the clerk, the magistrate committed the accused to prison in default of \$2,000 ball.

FELL AMONG THIRVES .- Yesterday morning, about 3; o'clock, Officer Sherlock of the Sixth Precinct, while on duty about the Five Points, observed a rather fine-looking and well-dressed man, who exhibited manifest symptoms of having been drugged, surrounded by several reputed thieves and abandoned women a short distance up "Cow Bay." The man was barely able to stand, and seemed to be suffering intensely from drugged liquors, which had rendered him speechless. The abandoned characters surrounding him were loud in their expressions of sympathy, and while one wanted to convey him to this place, another wanted to take him to some other location—the only object that all had it view being to rob him without a chance of detection. As Officer Sherlock approached the sympaagonizes with delight over the slightest chance to spite them. Walshinvested as deeply in Lecompton as a man of his slender capital can do, even by good thizers fled, and the stranger was conducted to the

recovered and gave his name as Charles Morris. He said he resided in the province of New-Branswick and was temporarily stopping at the International Hotel. He discovered that he had lost upward of \$20, but had no recollection of the manner in which he fell into the clutches of the residents of that precious locality, the "Five Points." It reems that he was met by a street walker, who, having induced bim to accompany her to her room, had drugged him for the purpose of obtaining his money. Subsequently Officer Sherlock appro-henced a notorious street prowler who confessed that she had robbed Merris of \$30 and that she had given the money to John Gill, a friend of hers. John was also arrested and vowed vengeance upon "Louise" for having exposed him. Justice Connolly committed the accused to prison for trial. Sophia Gill was held as a witness. The victim is still suffering from the effect of the drugs, but is slowly recovering.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY .- Two young men, giving their names as John O'Brien and Mark P. Kenney, were arrested between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, charged with burglariously entering the lager beer salcon of Charles W. Meschae, No. 166 West Twenty-ninth street, with intent to steal clothing and money. Officer Hull of the Twentieth Precinct alleges that while patrolling his beat he observed three persons pass up Twenty-ninth street, and some after heard a crash as of the breaking of a window. He hastered to the spot whence the noise emanated, and, upon approaching, saw a man, whom he recognized as John O Brien, jump from the second story window to the sidewalk. Another man, whom be recognized as Kenney, was also upon the side ralk, and, upon seeing the officer, ran away. Officer Hull pursued, and, arresting him, returned to the premises ust in time to meet O'Brien coming out of the alley a joining. The latter was also taken in castoly, and conveyed to the Station-House. The prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice Kelly, and committee to prison for trial, in default of \$500 bail each.

O'Brien said he knew the man who kept the place, and was in the habit of going there late at night, rapping on the window and waking up Meschke, who would admit him. After taking a drink or two, he would quietly leave. He went Wednesday night, rapped on the window and jumped down, and then went up the alley, and when coming out was arrested.

THE ELM-STREET HOMICIDE.-Withelm Decker. who was shot at his residence in Eim street, by John Glass, the night Mr. Richard Owens was murdered at No. 21 in that street, is thought to be beyond recovery, and his death is expected daily.

REAL ESTATE. - The following sales were made yes terday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker,

10	1 parcel N. S. on 30th at., W. 6 bay
to.	I parcel (leasehold) N. S. on 30th st., W. 6th-av., 225 ft
.0	BROOKLYN.
te	4 lots on N. W. cor. Conover and Dikeman-sta, each 5
bit.	4 lots on Dikeman-st., adjoining above, each 5
	1 lot on Welcott st. 100 ft. W. Conover st 5
	WILLIAMSBURGH.
	1 lot on Withers-st., S. S. 125 ft. W. Ewen-st 1
	1 lot on Withers at , N. S. 150 ft. W. Ewen at
	1 lot on Ewen-st., W. S. 75 ft. S. Frost-st
100	list on Frost at. S. S. 166 ft. E. Leonard-st
	1 lot on Leonard st., E. S. North Frost st
y	I lot on Leonard st., E S. North Front st
	I let on Conselves st., N. S. West Graham av
1-	3 lots on Skillman at., N. S. 100 ft E. Leonard et., ca 2
	2 lots on Jackson at., S. S. 100 ft. E. Leonard at., each 2
735AU	1 let on Jackson at., N. S. 100 ft. W. Smith at
1.	I lot on Conselves st., N. S. 175 ft. W. Smith st
d	1 lot on Conseiverst, S. S. S. R. E. Graham-sv
18	I tot on Consequence, S. S. S. S. E. Granam Sv.

over Sebirmer held an inquest on Thursday, at No. 48 Basis street, upon the bedy of Robert Culvert, a native of Scotland, a years of age, who died from the effects of an overdone of isuda num, administered by himself to cure a slight linear with which he was stracked on Wednesday. He had never threatened saidle, and the Jury were led to believe that he took an under quantity of landanum by mistake, and rendered a verdiet of Death from an overdose of inudamum."

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM .- COP.

PHRENOLOGY -- Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily at the Phrone-ogical Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park. Private rooms for Gentlemen and Ladies. FOWLER & WELLS.

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBROTYPES AND DACERRECTYPES.

Nos. 205, 250 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and No. 352 Pound ivanis-av., Washington, D. C.

[Advertisement]
LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS IN OIL, finished by hipe-size Photographs No. 1, ninshed by the first attiste in superior style, at the Root Gallery, No. 563 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. Bagnerreotypes. Author types. Ac., copied and colored, as well as if from the life. A perfect likeness guaranted. Danuerreotypes, Photographs, Ac., taken daily in our well-known style of excellence.

HILL'S AIR-LIGHT GAS CO. OFFICE, No. 444 HILL'S ARE-LIGHT UAN COLOR CONVERSION IN all the public assemblies of our city. This healthful, chesp and brilliant light is destined to overrule all other lights. Every person on make their own gas at two-thirds less than any other light. Every person of the control of their c

Ho! FOR PIKE'S PEAK, UTAH, KANSAS and the "FAR West."-Mark and ship everything, care or Sirvens & Leanuratin, 8: Louis, Mo., Great Western For warding House. Office No. 27 South Main st.

A. W. FABER'S Lend Pencils, sold at retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FARER, sole agent, No. 133 William-st.

THE METALLIC TABLET STROP-Invented by GEO. SAUNDERS, A. D., 1916.—This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a recor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. BAUNDERS, No. 7 Autor House.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SLAVER SEIZED.

UNITED STATES MARSHAUS OFFICE-JAN. T. Several days ago United States Marshal Rynders received information that the American bark Antelope, lying in this port, was about to sail to the Coast of Africa for a cargo of slaves, and that she was fitting at for that purpose. Deputies De Angelis and Theo dore Rynders were dispatched to watch the vessel, and in the course of a few days they discovered that she was secretly being provided with extra supplies. Daring the time they were on the lookout, the officers learned that two of the crew of the ship Haidee, who had recently been discharged from custody, were among the crew of the Antelope. These facts were communicated to Mr. Rynders, and other informetice, which it was said would be sworn to after the capture of the vessel led the Karshal to the determination of seizing her, and he gave orders to that effect. The Antelope left the dock on Wednesday, and shortly before she reached Quarantine, the officers overhauled her. The captain produced the papers of the vessel, showing that she had been regularly cleared at the Costom-House for one of the West Indian ports. The cargo was carefully examined; but nothing of a suspicious character was found. Th parties who gave the information to the Marshal in the first lostance declined to verify their suspicions by fildavit. Mr. Sedgwick, the United States District Attorney, was consulted, and, on a further examination into the circumstances of the case, it was determined proper to let the vessel go, for past experience had bown that the proof must be very strong to sustain these charges. There were several features connected with the seiz-

are to justify the Marshal in detaining the vessel, but it was pelpable that the proof was not sufficient to justify him in putting the Government to a heavy excense, when there was no possibility of a conviction. The vessel was therefore allowed to proceed on her voyage.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JIN. 27.—Hefore Jodge
SUPREMAND.

REASY PROPERTY SUIT—ALLEGED PLAUDS.

W. Despon Wikkin and Nebenfish Denten agt. Wen. S. Moore.
This is one of several suits brought to recover possession of the personal property of the plaintiff, Nebenish Denten, a deaf mate, slieged to have been obtained from him by a series of frauds committed by his wife's relatives. Nebennish Denten has assigned bis claims to Denton Wilkin. The case came up to-day on a motion to set aside an order substituting attorneys, and dismissing the complaints. Argument was heard, but no declaion has been rendered. From the complaint in one of the suits, the following narrative may be gathered.